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Editorial Notes

The Georgia Legislature has just adjourned. Its last act was to raise the license fee of the "near beer" saloons to three hundred dollars, and to forbid the opening of such saloons in any community of less than 2,500 persons. A still more rigid law would have been passed if some of the friends of prohibition had not withheld their votes.

The daily papers last week stated that on Wednesday, August 11, Rev. Dr. W. P. Jacobs, founder of the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton S. C., met with a serious accident. While walking in Washington, D. C., he was knocked down and run over by a carriage. Despite his sufferings he had the self-control to declare that himself was at fault and to ask that the driver be not arrested. He was taken to the hospital, but it develops that his injuries while painful are not serious and he will soon be at his post again doing precious work.

When the Supreme Court of Tennessee decided that certain churches in Tennessee belonged to the Cumberlandians rather than to the Unionists, nine suits were filed by the Unionists in the Federal Courts, in the name of church members who are residents of other States. The Federal Court in Memphis, and the Federal Court in Knoxville have refused to hear the cases. They hold that in order that the case be one which the States are identical with those of the Tennesseans. They hold that in order that the case by one which the Federal Court could properly decide, all the parties on one side of the controversy must be citizens of a different State, from that State from which all the parties of the other side of the controversy come.

The stock objections to prohibition, that it interferes with the rights of man, strikes at personal liberty, interferes with vested rights, and lessens revenue, are much vaunted. Suppose every one to be true. Has not society some rights too? Do not others' rights stop just where they jeopardize your rights? Is not all law based upon this principle, and are not the rights of the individual to yield to the rights of the mass? As to the objection concerning

vested interests: the burglar must have his tools. The tariff on what he buys also yields an income to the government. But shall the law not interfere when it is his declared business to break into houses and to rob banks?

Who has most wants most is as true spiritually as it is temporally.

All believe in the inspiration of the Scripture who are inspired by it.

A New York paper voices the opinion of many when it declares the "institutional church, with all the good it does, to be, as to some of its activities at least, but a sort of pious bribe to induce people to occupy pews which otherwise would be empty, and a tending to belittle the prophetic function of the preacher."

One of the most marked features of the present revolutionary disturbances in Spain, is the reaction of multitudes of the people from the Roman Church. Anti-clericalism is asserting itself with tremendous power. Sacking convents and monasteries seem as favorite a performance as resisting the government.

It is with disappointment that we sometimes note, in the published church reports, that the aggregate contributions to the benevolent causes in churches here and there fall much below a tenth of the pastor's salary actually paid. Surely a minister and his people combined should be able to give to all the causes at least a tithe of what is given to the pastor alone.

We have just read a report that in one of the largest preparatory schools of our land (with a senior class of seventy), it is considered no disgrace for a boy to work out his tuition bill by manual labor. In the class were many sons of wealth; yet, when they chose the class officers (poet, prophet, orator, etc.), four of them were "dining-room boys" who had waited on the tables. And the "head waiter" was chosen class president:

The following brief paragraph in "The United Presbyterian," of Pittsburg, indicates a condition prevailing in the populous communities of our land which is humiliating, if indeed it does not constitute a peril: "In this city one day last week, if reports be true, there were over thirty thousand persons present at a game of baseball, and in the evening of the same day eight thousand witnessed a "slugging match" between a negro champion prize fighter and a white antagonist. A modest estimate of the amount expended for admission to these two exhibitions would probably be \$30,000. Was it money well spent? What did it profit the spenders or the community? Would the spenders give a like amount to any literary, scientific, humanitarian, or religious purpose, no matter how worthy?"